## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Interesting Meeting of the British Geographical Society—Opinions of the Russian Navigators.

A very numerously attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at their rooms, in Waterloo Place, London, on the 18th ult., at which several interesting communications were made with reference to the efforts now in progress for the discovery of Sir John Franklin's expedition; Sir Roderick Murchison, as president, took the chair, and among those present was Ibrahim Khan Bahadour, accompanied by his secretary.

The following letter, addressed by his Excellency Baren Brunow to the President, was first read:—

Ashgunham Hoose, Jan. 2, 1832.

My dear Sir Roderick—In wishing you with all my heart a happy new year. I shall begin it by communicating to you the enclosed paper on a subject in which I know you feel deeply interested. By the perusal of the copy of the letter from Count Nesselrode to Sir Hamilton Seymour, you will perceive the carnest desire evinced on the part of the imperial government to co-operate in the measures already taken to discover, if possible, traces of Sir J. Franklin's expedition. You will also learn with great satisfaction how willingly and cordisily the imperial government has enteredinto a mature deliberation as to the measures contemplated by Lieut. Pim for the accomplishment of his object. But, at the same time, you must not be surprised to hear that serious doubts have arriving into effect Lieuranut Fim's noble enterprise. Three dochas are more than more conjectures; they amount almost to a certainty, as you will conduce after the perush of the enterprise. Three dochas are more than more conjectures; they amount almost to a certainty, as you will conduce after the perush of the enterprise. Three dochas are more than more conjectures; they amount almost to a certainty, as you will conduce after the perush of the enterprise. Three dochas are more than mene conjectures; they amount almost to a certainty, as you will conduce after the perush of the preside of the preside of the presid

Believe me, with the highest esteem and regard,
Faithfully yours,
Faithfully Murchison, President of the Royal Geo-

graphical Society.
The statement of the imperial government alluded to in his excellency's letter, commences with a notice of the lively interest which the Emperor has notice of the lively interest which the Emperor has not ceased to take in the generous efforts made by the British government to discover traces of the Frankin expecition, as evinced by the co-operation of his imperial Majesty; distinct orders having been given to his officers and people on the coasts of Asia and America, to assist in every way the British explorers, while instructions have been given to obtain any information of shipwrecks on the northern shores of Siberia.

With similar sentiments of sympathy, the Emperor heard of the expedition proposed by Lleutsmant Pim, of the British navy. But unfortunately, between the conception of such a project and its realization physical difficulties and insurmountable obstacles exist, which Mr. Pim, guided by his generous devotion, does not seem to have sufficiently foreseen, and concerning which it is the duty of the Russian government to enlighten him.

him.

It is easy to trace in the map of the world, across the immense wideraceses of Northern Siberia, an itinerary which might lead to the end desired to be reached by Lieutenant Pine; but, in executing such a project, it must not be forgotten that, in addition to the enormous distances to be traversed, wast deserte must also be pared ever, which, buried under eternal snows, offer neither means of transport nor provisions—unexplored regions, in which these of savage people are scattered at wide intervals—people ever whom the Russian power exercises only the slightest influence, and whose warlike character, barbarous customs, and hatred of strangers are such, that the imperial government would find it impossible to guarantee the personal security of Lieutenant Pim and his party.

To give an idea of the difficulties that such a journey presents, it is well to call to mind the expedition undertaken come years ago by Admiral Wrangel. Prepared during two preceding years by the local authorities, this expedition, though undertaken on a scale of research much less extensive than that now contemplated, had to be diminished in consequence of a disease among the dogs employed to drag the sledges, and yet fifty sledges and six hundred dogs were required.

From this exemple, it is easy to judge of the fate, which would attend Mr. Pim and his companions in the endeavour to execute a journey almost treble the extent of that accomplished by Admiral Wrangel, and in which the British officer, having to be accompanied by interpreters, must be provided with more considerable means of transport.

To define more precisely the nature of these difficulties and it establish the basis of an approximate esti-It is easy to trace in the map of the world, across the

of transport.

To define more precisely the nature of these difficulties and to establish the basis of an approximate estimate, it is sufficient to remember, that as Admirel Wrangel was compelled to employ 50 sledges and 600 dogs (each sledge being supplied with from 50 to 70 sait degs (each sledge being supplied with from 50 to 70 salt herrings per die m). Lieutenant Pim's expedition would call for from 1 200 to 1 500 dogs, and provisions in proportion Now, these animals are only kept in sufficient number for the use of the inhabitants, and it is doubtfullf it would be per ble to collect such a quantity of dogs, even if the complete roll of the natives, which must essue, were estirely put out of the question.

As to the idea of setting on foot such a journey at present and without having made the necessary preparations the imperial government does not hesitate to view it as physically ("materialismics!") impossible.

After some observations upon the improbability of the expedition of Franklin having been ship wrecked in the glacial son to the north of Siberia, without some information of the event having been

without some information of the event having been conveyed to the imperial authorities by the natives, which might contribute to the work of humanity which the British government has followed up with so much perseverance, seizes the opportunity of proposing to Lieut. Pim to have further communi-cations with M. Eaer and M. Middendorff, in order that any ulterior measures may be indicated by which tidings may be obtained of the missing

expedition.

After this statement was read,

After this statement was read,

Sir Roderick Murchison observed, that Lieutenant Pim had assured him by letters from St.

Petersburg, that he had been most cordially wellcemed by all the Russians to whom he had been
addressed, but that all the persons most conversant
with the tracts to be explored considered his scheme announced to him, Mr. Fim had not abandoned his hope of proceeding; and Sir H. Seymour, in writing to Sir R. Murchison, had thus spoken of that gallant officer:—"If exertion will enable Mr. Fim to procure the necessary permission for his expedition, you may be sure he will proceed. I never saw a man more intent on carrying through what habed predestion." It was of his latter for his saw a man more intent on carrying through the had undertaken." In one of his letters from Petersburg, addressed to the President, Mr. thus expressed himself:—"You cannot imagine how anxious I feel, and how I look forward to my interview with the Emperor. I shall use every endeavor to persuade his Majesty to share my confidence, and to allow me to proceed." To this letter Sir Roderick replied, repeating the injunction he gave to Lieutenant Pim at his de-parture, that he must not think of prosecuting his injunction he gave to think of prosecuting his design if the Russian authorities deemed it impracticable, and that when such intropid and experienced men as Aujon and Matinshkin (the companies of Wrangel) had assured him thay never would see him more, he must abandon it; though he ought to remain in Russia with the view of cooperating in any other project that might be considered teasible by the Russian geographers. The by the Russian geographers. never led him to suppose that Franklin could have reached so far westwards as the longitude of New Siberia; but he had long thought that the expedition might have been frezen up to the north of the dis ant lands described by Wrangel and Kellett, beyond Ehering's Straits the looked chiefly as the ultimate destination Licutenant Pim's journey, and it was to the same tract that Captain Beatson now proposed to endeavor to proceed in his own small screw steamer

— a project to which, in common with Admiral
Sir F. Esaufort, he gave his hearty approbation,
and which he hoped would meet with the public encouragement due to so noble and generous an enterprise. Sir Roderick then called attention to a sketch map, illustrative of a plan of research which had been communicated to Lieutenant Pim by the Russian geographers, as probably affording the readiest means of reaching the lands to the north of Behring's Straits. It suggests that an expedi-tion should proceed by sea to the upper extremity tion should proceed by sea to the upper extramity of the Guif of Anadyr, and, traversing the land to a point almost due north, to endeavor thence to reach the hilly grounds seen in the distance. The President mentioned that such an exploration might possibly be in some way combined with the voyage of Captain Beatson, and thus, by such efforts, directed from the east in conjunction with the renewal of the enterprise directed by the Admiralty to follow the supposed track of Franklin from the west through Wellington Strait, an exhaustive survey might be completed, which would be well method for the captains. Wellington Strait, an exhaustive survey might be completed, which would be well worthy of the cause. In conclusion, he hoped that any efforts like those of Lieutenant Fim and Captain Boatson, or others which might proceed from the independent geographers of Britain, would be, as far as possible, supported by our Admiralty; and, to prevent any possible misconstruction on this point, he took this occasion to state, and he was sure the society agreed with him, that in the tracts they had been ordered to examine, the officers and men of the avaisance.

noble exertions. At the same time, he reminded the meeting that when Sir John Ross was given up as lost, it was the Royal Geopraphical Society which led the way in dispelling despendency, by subscribing to send out a vessel to the rescue; and

w only add, that as he had the bonor wer them when the gallant Franklin and one left the shores of Eugland, so it

the following interesting communication from Capt. Beatson, proposing a new plan of search for the missing expedition:—

Signature subject of search for Bir John Franklin having been so frequently discussed by the members of this scientific society and others well acquainted with the navigation of the Polar regions, I think it would be presumptions in me tof attempt an explanation of my reasons for commencing the search from the northwest of Bhering's Straits. I believe that many are of opinion that high northern latitude may be reached through the open water seen by Wangel, and that subsequently an eastern passage may be forced by a scrow steamer. I may, however, be permitted to mention that this is no hasty idea of mine, but one which I have had in contemplation for above two years. On my arrival from Africa, at the close of 1849, after the return of Sir James Ross, I began to think seriously of the probable causes of Sir John Franklin's detention; and in Russia, last winter, in speating upon the subject with some officers of the imperial many, who had been in the Arctic seas, I found that their opinions were exactly the rame as mine, hamely, that Sir John would uses to the northward of the Parry Islands, and never think of turning back till in the meritain of Berings' Straits. They were also of opinion that when he sarrived thus far he would be prevented getting to the southward by a chain of islands exceeding far to the westward—a continuation, in fact, of the Parry Islands. Supposing, now. Franklin to have succeeded in getting to the continuation of the passage into the Pacific, to retrace his steps from a point which may have taken four years to reach. What would a hrave man do in such a case? Certainly not to retrace his action and the part of the party of the party islands of the passage into the Pacific, to retrace his steps from a point which may have taken four years to reach, which the merit of heavy for the party of the party

ed, "That his generous and noble devotion de-served the countenance and support of the society." It was announced that a subscription list in aid of Captain Beatson's undertaking, would be opened at the society's room, and that handsome contribu-tions had been made by Lord Ellesmere, Admiral Beaufort, Mr. Barrow, and others. The chief cost of his enterprise will, however, fall upon Captain Beatson himself.

The New English Commander at the Cape.

[From the London Times, Jan. 14]

The successor of Sir Harry Smith in the important command of the Cape has been named, and is just upon the eve of departure for the seat of war. It is Major General the Han. George Catheart, who has been removed from the Deputy-Lieutenancy of the Tower of London, and is appointed to replace Sir Harry Smith in Caffaria. The selection, we trust, may prove a fortunate one, although there is little in General Catheart's antecedents which would seem to mark him out one, although there is little in General Cathoart's antecedents which would seem to mark him out as the mest competent person to fill such a post. We find by the Army List that he entered the service in May, 1810, and he is, we believe something less than siarty years of age. Thus far all is well. General Cathoart may fairly be assumed to be in possession of full mental vigor and bodly power. But when we come to turn to the brief abstract of his services which the Army List supplies, tho account appears somewhat bald and unsatisfactory, with reference to his present appaintment. One might naturally have expected that an officer of considerable experience in the peculiar species of warfare practized at the Cane would have been warfare practised at the Cape would have been appointed to the command. The little service that General Catheart ever witnessed—about forty years ago—was entirely involved in military operations on the largest scale. Nor does he appear, throughout his brief campaigns, to have acted in any other capacity than as a staff chiecr. In the years 1813-14, Lieut, Catheart, then a very young man. other capacity than as a staff chlear. In the years 1813-14, Lieut. Catheart, then a very young man, acted as aide decamp to his father, Lord Catheart, who was present with the allied armick as a kind of English Commissary. He was present at Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, in 1813; and throughout the advance into France, in the early part of 1814. In 1815, Lioutenant Catheart acted as aide decamp to the Dake of Wellington, and wilnessed the battles of Quatra Bras and Waterlos. All the military operations named wers, of course, on the most gigantic scale, but what instruction could they afford in the art of bush-fighting at the Cape I. We can readily conceive that some of our Cape I We can readily conceive that some of our indian officers might have found themselves comparatively at home in the sharp skirmishes of Southern Airica. The case seems very different with a young staff officer of the great German campaign of 1813. We cannot but notice the appointment as a strange one, considering the magnitude of the interest involved and the camparative different involved and the camparative different involved. ment as a strange one, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, and the comparative dis-grace to the British arms which so far has been the result of the operations.

The Trade of France-Employment of the Working Classes.

[Paris Correspondence, Jan 11]
The government is making extraordinary exertions to give employment to the working classes; not only in the capital but in the suburbs. Louis Napoleon, among numerous other improvements, has determined on the construction of a new church at Saint Cloud, to replace the present place of worship, which is in a delapidated state, and, indeed, ship, which is in a delapidated state, and, indeed, is a disgrace to the palace in its vicinity. The Fresident proposes further to run a new street from the open space opposite the palace to the new church, which will be a manifest improvement. The numerous English who have visited the village of Saint Cloud will recollect the disgusting, flithy, ill-paved street dignified by the name of Rue Royale, which leads from the palace to the church. It may not be forgotten, that of 721 electors at Saint Cloud, there were only then the palace to the church. there were only twenty seven negative votes given during the elections of the 20th and 21st of Decom-ber. The accounts from the manufacturing dis-tricts are excellent. The only unaxiness which during the elections of the 29th and 21st of December. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are excellent. The only uncasiness which exists among the manufacturers at Lyons is from the difficulty of precaring a sufficient supply of raw silk and cotton. There has been a remarkable rise in the price of flour in the Paris market since the 1st of January. The superior quality is now quoted at 56th the sack of 157 kilogrammes; good quality at from 52th to 51f; and ordinary quality at 50the sack. There remain now in the stores of Paris only 62,000 metrical quintals of 85,000, which I noticed a few weeks since. This reduction is accounted for by the large consignments of flour forwarded from La Beause and Pleardy to the northern departments and to Beiglum. The cattle fairs continue to be well supplied, and sales are readily made at prices remunerative for the graders. Wine of superior quality continues to rise in price at the market of Dercy Red Bourdeaux wine is scarce, and is easily sold, on its arrival, at from 55th to 65th the hog-head. The new wines of the Cher are likewise scarce, and are werth from 55th to 60th the cask. Brandies are Hkewise rising in the departments. In Armsgnat they have risen of the hectolites. At Surgeres new brandy is worth from 40th to 45th the hectolitre, without the cask, and at Rechells from 40th to 42th.

We read in the commercial report of the Siede.—
The same activity continues to reign in most of

We read in the commercial report of the Siècle:— The same activity continues to reign in most of the manufacturing towns, because the sale of the ing season is being calculated on. It is red, however, that our manufacturers will nto an excess contrary to that which caused them restrict beyond measure the production for some me past, and that the market will be overstocked. everything a prudent measure should be maintained. The trade in corn, during the week, has been extraordinarily briss; considerable transactions have taken place. It is perceived that capital is being dis-placed, and it could not be otherwise at the price at which the rest new is. Wools, sikes, and cot-ton are still in brisk demand; yet in the latter there has been a slight decline, caused by recent arrivals. Metallurgic industry continues to improve. Borhis companions left the shores of England, so it would be the happiest moment of his life if any good tidings should be heard of them, while he was again in the chart of the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. Shaw, the secretary to the society, then read gums of Sonogal. At Havre considerable sales have been made in dycing woods.

The retail trade has not been favorable this week at Paris. We had hoped that it would be better. We thought that, as last year, the sale, though delayed in December, would be prolonged to towards the end of January. But that has not been the case. There is again great calm. It is true that manufacturers of articles of luxury have not lost all hope, since they count on commands for exports towards the end of the month. In the meantime there is slackness, as possible in involve for exports towards the end of the month. In the meantime there is slackness, especially in jewelry and hats. The fur trade is in a sad position. It has only had some days' occupation on the occasion of New Year's-day, but since it has had almost nothing to do, and the season is too far advanced for it to entertain great hopes. The cubinetmaking trade, on the contrary, continues to occupy its workmen. There has almost been no interruption in this important branch of the business of Paris, which gives work to our most populous fauboargs. It is principally for foreign countries that rich furniture is being made.

The French Socialists and Louis Napoleon. (Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Jan. 12.) It appears that the publication of the de-crees of yesterday has awakened the leaders of the lt appears that the publication of the decrees of yesterday has awakened the leaders of the socialist party from the comparative security into which they were thrown by the result of the President's election. By degrees they began to recover courage; er, at least, they believed their personal liberty would henceforth be secure. The decrees alluded to fell on them like a clap of thunder; their illusions vanished, and they thought the time had come to provide for their safety. About thirty of them held a meeting last night, in a certain quarter of Paris not far from the Bastille, notwithstanding the precautions of the police to prevent any political meetings. The object was to decide on some plan of conduct, and to form prejectsforthe fature, without being exposed to interruption from the police. After the election of a chairman, as is invariably the practice, whether in the clubs or in the secret sadicties, one of the members explained the objects of the meeting, which was to adopt some mode of assisting such of the representatives as have lost all means of existence by the loss of their political vocation, and who were proceeding to a foreign country in the same state as when first they became representatives of the people. Another member declared that their generosity, or their charity, should not be confined to representatives only; it should be imparted to all their political friends under sentence of banishment, now, or hereafter, as there could be no doubt the government was determined to expel the journalists who had combated for the good cause in the socialist press, the advocates who had defended it at the bar, the chiefs of operative associations, and the ancient officers of the National Guard, who were best known for the energy of their democratic and socialist convictions. He proposed that the succour alluded to should be given not merely to representatives, but to all political exiles of their opinions. The proposition was at once adopted, but before the discussion opened on the question of the suga tion, a new topic was started by one of the members. This last, who spoke with much volubility, attacked in the most violent manner the representatives of the mountain in general; and, in particular, those whose names have not appeared in either of the three lists of the exiled published in the Moniteur. In spice of the interruptions of many of the members, who, in vain alleged that it was now too late for recriminations, the speaker persisted in demonstrating that the mountain had been traiters to the cause of democracy; and that it was its fault if the people had become so lukewarm during the last three years, and had not avenged the 2d December, the violation of the constitution, and the dissolution of the Assembly. He found proofs of that treason, he said, in the speeches delivered at the Tribune by Montagnards recommending 'calm and patience' to the people, and instanced those of M. Michel (de Bourges) on the question of the revision of the Constitution and the repeal of the law of the 31st of May; he enumerated the names of the members of the epoposition not found in the Moniteur on those occasions, and doclared them to be accomplices of the President of the Republic; he alluded more especially to certain persons known for their oratorical powers in other days, and declared that for his part he gave full credit to the rumer that the men of whom he spoke had already recognized the power that was the issue of the election of the 20th of December; and he denounced them as having 'sold their conscience and their democratic faith for the title and the mantle of senators!"

At this passage of the violent speech of the orator

and their democratic latin for the title and the manitle of senators!

At this passage of the violent speech of the orator
loud murmurs arose to give him to understand that
the meeting did not concur in his suspicions with regard to MM Michel (de Bourges), Crémieux, and
Jules Favre, whom he had so severely attacked
without any other proof than mere allogations; but
the speaker nevertheless continued his philippic,
inveighing at a furious rate against M. Emile de
Girardin, who was to be banished, he said, pro
tempore and proforma, in order to give him time to
change his political conduct. This speech naturally produced a great sensation on the auditory,
and little attention was paid to the words of two or
three membes who attempted to reply to it. It was
a long time before silence could be restored; at last,
owing to the carnest advice of the chairman, but partle of senators!"

owing to the earnest advice of the chairman, but par-ticularly to the apprehension manifested by several members, of exciting the suspicion of the neighbors, and probably of the police, by a noisy discussion in the apartment, the meeting quietly resumed the ex-mination of the question for which it had been co-voked. The appointment of a committee, charged collecting and distributible the subscriptions to the proscribed, on the plan of the Committee of Relief for Political Presence, instituted after June, 1848, was then proposed. A member here observed that such a committee might be concheaved that such a committee night be con-strued by the authorities into a sceret society, and that, in all cases, it was not probable they would permit its establishment. This consideration in-duced the meeting to reject the propositions by an almost usual mous voto. Several other similar projects, judged equally dangerous, experienced the same fate.

Before separating, the meeting agreed on the following plan for relieving the political exiles. It was deemed expedient to leave each centre of deas they pleased the means of amorang themselves to ance, and that they should contine themselves to socialists. Here again the discussion become ex-tremely confused, and the meeting at last decided that collections should be made from time to time, and forwarded by post to the exiles. After some further discussion, not of much interest, the most

Religious Teleration in Turkey. There are few governments at present more plerant in religious matters than the Sublimoterie. The chief representatives of Tarkey at foreign sourts are now Christians, and the Sultan himself, the head of the Mahomedan church, has lately given a very remarkable proof of how entirely his Majesty is a stranger to anything like religious prejudice. On the 1-th of December last, entirely his Margary is a stranger to anything like religious prejudice. On the 14th of December last, the palace of Prince Vogoridos, a distinguished primate of the Greek community, and father in law to Musurus Bey, the Ottoman Minister in London, was the scene of gay festivities on the occasion of the marriage of his youngest daughter with M. Fotiadi, a Roman Catholic. The Suitan would not allow this opportunity to pass by without offering to so old and as faithful a sevent of the cruire. not allow this opportunity to pass by without offering to so old and so faithful a servant of the empire a public testimony of the high estimation in which he holds his services, and, notwithstanding the pouring rain and the unfavorable state of the weather, proceeded, accompanied by a numerous retinue, to the paired of the Prince, and assisted at the religious ceremony, celebrated by the Patriarch of Constantinople, that of Jerusalem, a number of bishops, and all the members of the Synod During the performance of these imposing rives, the Sultan persisted in remaining standing, and observed that this was the posture to maintain whenever the name of the Almighty is invoked. He availed himself of this opportunity to express te availed himself of this opportunity to express the Patriarch of Constantinople his unremitting officiated and paternal affection for his Greek sub-cus; and after partaking of a sumptions remainded.

The Release of the French Generals. The Independence, of Brussels, has the following account of the release of the political prisoners at

jects; and after partaking of a sumptuous repast prepared for him, took his departure, leaving behind him unmistakable marks of his munificence.

On Thursday morning the six prisoners, General Changarnier, General Lumericière, General Be-deau, General Le Fle, Colonel Charcas, and M. Baze, were told that the doors of the fortress of Ham Baze, were told that the doers of the fortress of Ham were about to be opened to them, but on the condition that they would ge to England. Some of them immediately protested against the designation of a country to which they were to go. It appears, however, that the orders were not so rigorous that they could not be relaxed. General Le Flo was alone taken, on Thursday, by two police agents, not only to Calais, but even to Dover. The other releases obtained permission to go to one of the soners obtained permission to go to one of sh ates of the centinent. All wished to come to Be But the desire was not acceeded to; and only o, General Chargarnier and Colonel Charras, were guin. But the desire was not acceeded to; and only two, General Chargarnier and Colonel Charga, were allowed to come here. M. Haze and General de Lamoricière had to promise to go, the former to Aizha Chapelle, the second to Cologne. On Thursday, then, General Changarnier, Colonel Chargas, and M. Baze, each escorted by two police agents in plain clothes, were taken to the railway. There the agents took their places in a train about to leave. They arrived in the morning of the 9th at the frontier, and the agents accomeanled them to Brussels. M. Baze only remained in our town until the time of departure of the railway train for Germany. He took his place in the train escorted by two police agents, who accompanied him to Aixia-Chapelle. M. Changarnier and M. Chargas remained at Prussels by to Friday morning, when the former went to Lucge, and the latter to Louvain. As to General de Lamoriciere, he only lost Ham by a second train on Thursday. He was assompanied to Brussels by two police agents, who took

up their quarters in the same hotel. He left for Cologne on Friday morning; General Bedeau, the last of the prisoners of Ham, arrived on Friday morning by the goods train. He was accompanied, it is said, by a domestic and a lady. We have not heard that he was attended by any police agent. To complete this account, we must add that none of the prisoners of Ham, on arriving in Biglum, made any complaint to the Belgium gevernment.

The National Swiss Gazette contains the follow-

The National Swiss Gazette contains the following:

On the 5th December, when intelligence of the events of Paris reached Lausanne, several Freuch refugees drew up an appeal to the Freuch people, and had it printed. The conclusion of that appeal was, "We are ready to perform yours. To arms. First it republique democratique et sociale."

That appeal was signed A. Kolland, T. Thoro, Boichot. L. Avril, Eugene Beyer, E. Kopp, and Ed. Pfieger. On the 20th December, the federal council having heard of that appeal, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the signers of that appeal have attempted to effect an insurrection in France, and have thereby compromised Switzerland; whereas, Rolland, Bolchot, Avril. Reyer, and Pfieger, were expelled from Switzerland by a federal resolution of the 24th March, 1851, the council decrees—first, the above resolution is confirmed; second. Kopp and Thory shall likewise be expelled from Switzerland. The present resolution shall be communicated to the government of the canton of Van I, and the departments of justice and the police are charged with its execution.

G. Menoneger, President of the Federal Council.

its execution.

G. Monander, President of the Federal Council.

Scours, Chanceller of the Confederation.

"The decree," continues the Gazette, "will be carried into effect. It is time that Switzerland should cease to be made a cat's paw. She will full the integrational duties of the arms time that fil her international duties at the same time that she will maintain her independence."

The Precautions of Russia.

The Berlin National Zielung has letters from the frontiers of Poland of the 4th lost, stating that since the events in France a strong military force has been brought together on the borders between Russian and Prussian Poland Eight Russian regiments, both cavalry and artillery, are stationed on the frontiers of the province of Posen, and the authorities are ordered to use the stricter appreciation over all travellers entering Russia. The pickets of Cossacks at the first Russian barrier are doubled, and travellers are accompanied by a military escort to the Custom-house station. They undergo a rigorous examination. The description in the passport is carefully compared with the person bearing it, and in doubtful cases the list of suspected and proscribed individuals is referred to, and a special report made The Precautions of Russia. doubtful cases the list of suspected and proscribed individuals is referred to, and a special report made of all travellers proceeding to Warsaw. The high road from Poson to this city is strongly guarded; the little town of Slupce, a mile beyond the frontier, is the last station of the Prussian post, and this place is surrounded by a triple cordon of cavalry. All the Polish hotels are placed under special control. Large magazines of provisions and forage are collected from the surrounding country, and, notwithstanding the good barvest, the export of rye and cats is prohibited. These extraordinary precautions have created among the population, a sait number of whom cannot read, an impression vait number of whom cannot read, an impression that somewhere in the world a dangerous revolu-tion has broken out, or that a war is impending. Of the march of large bodies of Russian troops from

by some of the German journels, nothing was known in Poland itself. Foreign Miscellany.

A letter from Carlsruhe, of the 7th ult, states that the Baden government has just published a report on the acts and intentions of the Garman refugees in Western Switzerland. The report is remarkable for the extraordinary knowledge is remarkable for the extraordinary knowledge is revinces of the plans, numbers, clubs, and designs of these men. The principal leaders are named, and their dwelling places pointed out.

The commander of the gendarmeric of Bavaria, has, by an order of the day, dated Munich, the 29th of Dec., called the attention of his men to the noble conduct of the French gendarmeric in the recent events, and has recommended that, in the event of their being placed in similar circumstances, they shall imitate them.

In the sitting of the Sth ult. of the First Chamber of the Prussian States, the only thing discussed

the interior towards the western frontier, described

In the sitting of the Sth ult. of the First Chamber of the Prussian States, the only thing discussed was the bill on the disciplinary measures to be taken against public functionaries.

The Cologue Gazette contains a letter from Berlin, of the 7th ult, which states that Prussia, in accord with Austria and Russia, had agreed to send an energetic note to England, against the protection given at London to the political refugees. The letter states that the Austrian and Russian notes were duly presented, but that the Chevalier de Bunsen, the Prussian ambassador, seeing that a ministerial crisis was going on, had delayed sending in the note of his government. Several journals had stated that the Germanic Diet had also sent a note to Ergland on the same subject, but the letter in question contradicts the rumer, declaring that though the Piet haa taken the subject into censideration it had not come to any resolution on censideration it had not come to any resolution on

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Grand Cress of the Order of St. Peter on Baron de

Kubeck.

The Frankfurter Journal states that the last intelligence from Cracow announced that a Count Adam Potocki, who was arrested a few weeks since, had been set at liberty.

General Valentin Canado has been appointed Cautalo General of Madrid.

Captain General of Madrid.

A letter from Vienna, of the 2d ult., states that intelligence has been received in that city of the suicide, at Constantinople, of Colonel May, who commanded the artillery at Comorn (Hungary), when that fortress was in the power of the insurgents. It appears that he was at the time in prison, under a charge of having entered into a requirement of the color of the tain General of Madrid.

prison, under a charge of having entered into a revolutionary plot with some of the other refugees. The manner of his death was singular, he having relied himself up in his sheets and set fire to the two ends. He died in great agony.

The Gazdts de France says—"A provincial journal announces that M do Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Parison the 15th ult. It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pamphlet, under the title, 'Appeal to Europe' Madame Georges Sand, on her part, is in retire-Stadame Georges Sand, on her part, is in restrement in the province of Berry, and is at present engaged in preparing 'Memoirs of her Life' for publication."

The mother of M. Thiers has just expired at The mother of M. Thiers has just expired at Batignelles, where she has long resided on a pension allowed her by her son. M. Thiers was the only child of this lady, although his father had other children by a former marriage.

There has been a great increase in the importation of eggs into England, according to the trade returns. In the 11 months, ending the 5th uft, the number was 108,365,121, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year the number was 98,566,600.

The various States of Switzerland have sub-

The various States of Switzerland have subscribed 295,912 francs as a lean, without interest, for the construction of electric telegraphs. The sum required is 500,000 francs.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, have caused Sir Charles Trevelyan to communicate to the Commissioners of Customs their Lordships' desire for immediate directions to be given for the Colorad Colorad as a secret in the Customs. Good Hope, certain on es containing about four hundred and fifty revolving firearms of various sizes, with bullet moulds, &c., complete, now in the great exhibition in Hyde park, the same being intended for the use of officers serving in that colony.

Visit of Indians to the Parsident.—The Omaha Indians, a delegation of whom are now in Washington, waited on President Fillmore on Monday. They were introduced to the President by Hon Luke Lee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. One of the chiefs, white Buffalo, addressed the President at length, setting forth the alleged grievances of his tribe, resulting from encroachments by whites and Indians, and the bad treatment of agents. The head chief was followed by other Hidian craters, who endersed what he said, and added arguments of their own to enforce the belief that this case deserved consideration and redress, President Fillmore responded, expressing regrets the hearing the Cmahas' complaints, and premised to do all in his power to prevent treepasses upon their rights; to investigate into the conduct of agents; to apply to Congress, as the great national council, for an appropriation of money for the purchase of agricultural implements for the use of the iribs; and urged upon them the importance of turning their attention to the pursuit of agriculture, the advantages of which he prominently and foreibly portrayed. It is said that the President and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs fully appreciate the circumstances and condition of this tribe, and purpose using all practicable means to secure to them the obligations of a treaty made many years ago.

A BRAVE WOMAN-SAVED HER HUSBAND'S LIFE, AND KILLED HIS ASSAILANT.—The Cincinnati papers con-tain the following account of a tragical occurrence which took place near Marietta, on the 25th ult. It appears that a man named McKimmick went to the house of AND RILLED HIS ASSALLANT.—The Cincinnal papers contain the following account of a tragical occurrence which took place near Marietta on the 25th nit. It appears that a man named McKimmick went to the house of John R. Siek and without any altercation declared his intention to take his (Sisk's) life, at the same time presenting a pistel, which he snapped. Sisk took up a chair and attempted to strike McK., but the chair caught in the clothes line. McK. again snapped the pistol, and then the parties clinched, and soon after fall. After snapping the pistol a third time, and finding that it would not go of McK, began beating Sisk with it over the head. Sisk and his wife both cried murder, and McK, who was much the heavier man of the two, had decledly the advantage, when Sick's wife struck McK, on the back of the head with a chair, which fractured his skull and killed him. The affray commenced in the house, but when it terminated the parties were a few steps from the door, and the body of the deceased remained on the ground where the fatal blow was given, from Sunday night until the Coroner reached the place, on Wednesday afternoon. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, that McKimmick's death was caused by wounds inflicted by Mary Sisk, in efforts to sava her husband's life, and also her own life, without any malies or intent to kill.

JACKEON CITY.—It is said that the place of ground known as Jackson City, on the Fotomas, opposite Washington, D. C., has been purchased by a company, who see amount to erect buildings and eccourse there.

The Ice in the Harbor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Sin:-In conversing, a few days ago, with Mr. R. L. Stevens, upon the many dangers and delays so constantly occurring from the vast quantity of ice in the harbor, he suggested a remedy that seemed to me so effectual, and so simple in its execution, that I begged he would put it in writing and permit me to publish it. I enclose to you his views on the subject. Our harbor wants but to be freed from the immense fields of drifting ice which every hard winter is sure to bring, to render it as accessible and safe in winter as it is convenient and unsurpassed in summer. There is, I presume, scarcely a vessel of any size or rig, whose skipper would not prefer to encounter the dangers of a voyage from California or Canton, than risk the perils of the navigation from Sandy Hook to the Battery, in such a season as this. If the immense amount of property put at daily hazard by the insurance companies—the heavy losses sustained by merchants and traders-the vexatious detentions and ruinous delays experienced by men of business from this oft-occurring cause of difficulty and danger-if these, and many other unenumerated evils arising from the same source, could be avoided by the expenditure of ten times the amount this improvement would cost, the immunity would be cheaply purchased. The greater portion of the ice-fields come from the flats and extensive bays of the Hudson river. The ice that obstructs the East river, that comes from Hell-Gate and its vicinity, is generally in smaller masser, and finds its way out by Buttermitk Channel, and that portion of the East river that joins the Hudson opposite Castle William. This ice, if unobstructed by the immense fields drifted into the river and bay from the Hudson, would rarely return, or if it should partially do so, the quantity would be too small to affect surfously the bay and harbor. Had the Hoboken and Jersey City Ferry beats ceased to run, and the Piermont boat been stopped for a few days, the Hudson would have bees effectually bridged, either at Fort Washington Point, or between Castle Point and the projecting wharfs at Thirteenth street, leaving, as it did then, the water below the obstruction comparatively free for the unvigation of the river and harbor. This has happened in times past, and but for the boats, would probably have happened now. Neither commerce, nor the dwellers on the river banks, would suffer much from the change. In such a season as this, the Hudson between the Highlands and the city is but a melancholy waste of ice and water, whose dreary solitude is unfairned and unbroken for weeks and months together, save by the passage of a single steamer, slowly dragging her wounded longth along, and forcing her weary way to that bleak and cheerless monument of unrequited energy—Piermont. With what different feelings would the half frozen crews of inbound vessels hait the lights of Sandy Hoek, when they learned, that instead of massive fields of ice, improvement would cost, the immunity would be bound vessels hail the lights of Sandy Hook, when they learned, that instead of massive fields of ice, semetimes impenetrable, there was but 20 miles of unobstructed water. With the hope that the remedy suggested may commend itself to the notice of the many interested in its success. I remain yours, George W. Blunt.

TO GEORGE W. BLUNT, ESQ.

New York, February 5, 1852. DEAR SIR:-In answer to your inquiries as to the possibility of freeing the harbor of New York from ice, I enclose to you a description of the mode I

Having observed, for many years, from the hill at Hoboken, the effect and operation of the ice in the

would adopt to accomplish the object.

Hudson, and that portion of the East river that Hes between Governor's Island and the Battery, and from experiment made some years ago on the Delaware and Newark Bay, I feel confident that both rivers, together with the bay and harbor, can be so far freed from ice as to be easily navigated in the coldest winters. This could be done by stopping the ice made above from coming down the North river. The mode I propose to effect this object, is to anchor large, strong, wooden floats, diagonally down the river from each shore, leaving a quarter or an eighth of mile, nearest the west side of the river, open for the navigation of steam and other vessels, in mild winters. The effect of this would be to stop the fee above from coming down, thus rendering the harbor navigable at all times, as the ice made below the floats would be skim ice only, and pass off with the next ebb tide. These floats would be placed at some narrow part of the river, between Fort Washington point and Hoboken, where it did not exceed three quarters of a mile in wiith, or wherever the proper authorities should deem it most advisable. The ice coming down would strike the first float, with a westerly wind, and would be arrest-ed, and form such a collection as is seen above the long wharves in the North river, and at Hobbcoming down would strike the arrested ice and first coming down would strike the arrested tee and first float, and be stopped by that and the second float below, placed at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees, from the shore towards the centre of the river, and some 50 or 40 yards from the first float. The same collection would ferm above this, as above the first float, and so onto the last float on each side. The floats to be anchored against the flood as well as against the cbb tide. Large white pine logs should be fastened by chains to the floats, to stop small pieces, which in cold weather would scen jam and freeze together, and obstruct the ice from above. Some idea may be formed of the strength necessary to hold the fleats to break through thick ice, by comparing the force of a large steamboat, (which when properla lingestations, the through heavy ice sixty feet broad, to the size of a chain that will resist her force whensteadily applied. Now it will require four or five large steamers to break a chain whose links are one and a half inches diameter, so that the strongth of one chain, and have would break 240 or 250 feet to with the diameter, so that the strength of one chain, at above, would break 240 or 300 feet in width, if broken to the same advantage, which can easily be done by regulating the angle of the front of the float, and sheeing it with bars of iron, to prevent work. Should the ice come down in large fields, and with great force, it would require time to choke and stop it. The ice breakers would have the same effect as so many steamers, all started at once, and break the ice from shore to shore, in caker small enough to pass between the floats. In this case, and until the ice was arrested and brought to by the chains and floats, the logs between the to by the chains and floats, the logs between the fleats, by having their sides slanted off, would be raised up and pass over the heavy ice. When the raised up and pass over the heavy ice. When the river breaks up, the large fields of ice above would be broken in such small pieces, passing the fleats, as not seriously to interrupt the navigation. I presume anchors and chain cables could be borrowed from the Navy Yard to make the first experiment, to ascertain the necessary wight of analysis. to ascertain the necessary weight of anchors an strength of chains. The United States are great; strength of chains. The United States are greatly interested in the experiment, as their vessels of war would be enabled, at all times, to reach the Navy Yard and Dry Dock, without serious interruptions from ice. The anchors could be backed, if necessary, although the holding ground is good, being of stiff mud or clay.

The great advantages of freeing the harbor from ice, in such a winter as this next as account.

ice, in such a winter as this, are too apparent too need discussion. The shipping interest has suffered severely, and the inconvenience to the public has been so great, from the immense fields of ice in the harbor, and both rivers, detaining the ferry something to prevent a similar occurrence is greatly wanted, and I feel confident that the above plan, properly executed, would remedy the evil.
Your obdient servant,
ROBERT L. STEVENS.

Who Wrote the Farewell Address of

Washington. New York, Feb. 5, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In consequence of the extensive notice which has ocen taken of the declaration, made in my letter to Kossuth, that the Farewell Address was the production of Hamilton, I deem it proper to make the annexed brief statement, in explanation of the preminent incidents connected with this interesting subject, reserving for future consideration the presentation of the evidence, which I esteem incontestible, showing on what grounds the claim of

authorship is founded. I now, therefore, state, for the purpose of removing all pessible cavil, that the original draft of the Farewell Address was prepared by Hamilton, and by him sent, for examination, to Washington, at Mount Vernon, enclosed in a letter of the 30th fuly, 1796, which draft Washington perused and copied in extense and on the 25th August, 1796, Washington returned the original to Hamilton, in conformity with the express wish contained in Hamilton's letter of transmission. The original being thus restored to the possession of Hamilton, was by him revised and altered, and, when amended, Hamilton made a fair copy of the address com-plete, which he forwarded to Washington, from which Washington corrected his copy of the origi-nal draft, and this copy, thus altered and amended, is now known as the Claypole copy, from the name

In the above, there can be placed the most per-

fect reliance; and, through it, we have an explanation of the circumstances under which the copy,
called the Claypole, exhibits crasures, interlineations, and marginal notes, some from the original
draft, others from the purfect address, propared
and forwarded by Hamilton, "to be copied, without mistake," by Washington, and as Hamilton
well knew that such a document did not require
any "introductory note to the editor," as suggested by Washington, none was furnished. Although it is not my intention, in this communication, to go into the proof of the accuracy of my
statement, I nevertheless consider it proper to say
that the representation made by indiscreet friends,
some years since, and recently revived, through the
Marning Express, will be found not to merit the
slightest respect. Still, I make the remark without any intention to reflect on the motives of those
who were instrumental in the manufactory of those who were instrumental in the manufactory of these most erroneous concections.

It is, however, more than probable that, had it

not been for the obtrusiveness of those who, by the paper of factitious evidence referred to, vir-tually reflecting on Hamilton—and, in addition, as another specimen of hestility, the exhibition of the Washington papers, connected with the address, to a former President and cabinet, for the purpose of discognize the recition of Hamilton as to the a former President and cabinet, for the purpose of disproving the position of Hamilton, as to the authorship of the farowell address, the claim might have rested in sepulchral absyance; but, as, by these efforts to preve a negative, the character of Hamilton has been publicly called into question, regardless of delicacy, the necessity has been imposed to take the stand I have deemed it expedient to assume, and, in support of this declaration, I refer to the original memorial to Congress, where it will be seen that the farewell address papers of Hamilton were not enumerated.

press, where it will be seen that the farewell address papers of Hamilton were not enumerated. In reply to those who have, with hot haste, prematurely resolved to condemn the interesting development, as attempting to pluck a bright ornament from the civic wreath of Washington, I shall simply remark, in the language of Scripture, that there can be no injustice to the fair fame of the great and patriotic chieftain, by "rendering unto Carar the things that are Cusar's "And to the credsions and thoughtless computations, who have vanished to things that are Guesar's." And to the credelous and thoughtless commentators, who have ventured to associate Jefferson and Madison with the farewell address, there arises a charge, worthy of consideration, that, in so coing, they inferentially involve Washington in a most unfortunate and painful dictame.

It is also samewhat remarks to the desired of the consideration of the considera

It is also somewhat remarkable that there should be exhibited such a sute rensitiveness in reference to the paternity of the farewell address, while so much indifference is the wn with respect to the origin and authorship of the invaluable preciamation of neutrality of 1793; and again, in 1795, the ton of heutrainty of 1935; and again, in 1795, the sublime and evangeliest proclamation for thankagiving—both the production of Hamilton, but bearing the signature of Washington. In my humble estimation, there important measures of neutrality and national thankfulness for divine mercy were much more essential, when intelligently understood, in connection with the political action of the government, and the meral and religious destinies of the United States then the avaitance of the Farawall United States, than the existence of the Farewell Address, netwithstanding this Presidential valedictory has been most eloquently culogized, by a distinguished foreign historian, as second only to

the inspired writings.

I have now placed the whole subject in the clearest light, and in so doing, have afforded every opportunity to those who are best informed, and are most interested, to establish a contrary narrative of what they may consider a more reliable and satisfactory statement; giving with it, for inspection, Washington's "rough draft, written in a more especial manner for the yeomanry of the country, in language intelligible to their understanding."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Note.—When the proclamations of neutrality and

thanksgiving were issued, the most savage revolu-tions and the most cruel wars were desolating Europe, through the hydra influence of Gallican atheism, jacobinism, and demagogueism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I have often admired the liberal policy of the London Times in admitting within its columns communications critical or animadvertory on topics of a public nature, though the opinions advanced may be in opposition to those of its proprietors. Discussion begets reflection, and truth is as often the casual result as it is the proposed object of argument. A public journal professes certain principles and adopts a line of conduct in consonance therewith-some independence even of self, however, would seem to be a proper characteristic of influential and instructive journalism, so that a newspaper may mirror all the phases of public

opinion, and not be the mere partial reflection of

I conceive your paper to be as potential on this

side of the world, as the Times is on the other, and from your secured position think that you would not suffer by the insertion of comments on public events from the observing of all opinions and parties. Thus premising, I wish to ask where all this wild Kossuth movement and demonstration is to end? where is the reason for it, and what is the benefit of it? Now, I am not very definitively instructed relative to the late Hangarian movement against Austria; but conceive it to have been simply an attempt at revolution by a large section of a country against the existing ment of that country. I understand that the go-vernment to be overthrown was a monarchy, and vernment to be overthrown was a monarchy, and that that to be substituted was to have been a republic er a more limited monarchy (about which there was a difference among the revolutionists themselves). I understand Kossuth to have been one of the leaders of the subverting party, and to have erjoyed the confidence of at least half of that party. I asimit him to be a man of high talent and great sambtion. I will also admit that the majority in a country should be allowed to regulate their own affairs, and preseribe and change their form of government at pleasare. This is a natural risk, among often exercised to disadveringe. And lastly, with respect to what is called the cause of freedom, I am willing to admit that under proper circumstances, those enjoying it may assist these struggling for it. But I ask, does the admission and consideration of these facts warrant the extraordinary and extrafacts warrent the extracrimary and extra-vagant movements new occurring, and with which we are doubtless to be inflicted for months—these unusual ovations—these triumphal marchings—these consequential and incomprehen-sible craters—these bombastic outpourings of petry magnates-these "alarums, excursions," junketin magnates—these "alarums, excursions," junketing, feasting, and serenading. Why, one could hardly believe that we are in good old Gotham, or that we had ever seen a patriot before, or that we had any great or good men among ourselves. I would ask, is the arrival of kosenth nere an isolated instance of its class? Have we not had seeres of Irish patriots, who, in their field, have dered, and would have deen as much? Was not Narcisso Lopez as brave, as honest, and as daring, and was not himevement a similar one to the Hungarians? Why, even Lola Mantes, in her way, is separable. movement a similar one to the Hungarians' Why, even Lela Mentes, in her way, is as notable and worshipful, and was banished from Germany on account of her attempt to propagand republican dectrines. Now, if substantial good were perceptible through this chaos of extravagence and tomfoolery, few would object; but the course at present pursued seems as destitute of proper aim as i is of dignity. If we are to fight the battles of the world and assume the quarries of faction and cram freedem down peoples throat—(you will remember that Hungary is merely a province of Austria, and that the majority in Austria have not pronounced for a republic.) If we are to do all this, then let us come cut boldly with the doctrice of interference, and ent and hack, and smite and kill, with all the deadly instruments with which the age teems, until the usual doubtful results of war are obtained, and ourselves crippled and beggared. Let our course, whatever it be, be consistent and dignified; but a trues to all these extirevagences, with which the Cockneys are delighted, and the community scandalized. Let our public officers, and corporate and legislative bodies, confine themselves to the legitimate business for which they were elected, and not endeave to carveout political capital and prominency from the movements or ambition of great or little demagogues or patriots. Another point. What power from the people of this State, or the tax payers of this city, delegated or ex-official, can our astute city fathere show for their lavish and unprocedented expenditure of the funds of the people of this city, are we to feed, clothe, and pamper all the able-bodied refugees of the Old World, patriots though they be—as who is not! A pretty bill have the forty strapping fellows run upfor next tax pay day, at their luxurious quarters at the irving House. (I understand the buxons of their coats have had to be put for ward several inches latterly.) And lo! another body of countered and colonels, smelling the feah pots, are pouriog-down on our devoted movement a similar one to the Hungarians Why, even Lola Montes, in her way, is as notable

of their coats have had to be put forward several inches latterly.) And lo! another body of counts and colonels, smelling the ficah pots, are pouring down on our devoted city like Attila and his Humo of old. Let these men go to work like the rest of us. If money is so plenty and taxes so low that the corporation can afford to be the city almoners as well as legislators, there are thousands of proper objects at home—the multitudinous sick, and aged, and widowed, and destitute, who can advance the claim of helptorsess as well as that of poverty. Again, every time our city fathers wish poverty. Again, every time our city fathers wish to cat a good hotel dinner, they find out some patriot or other notabe, give him a feast, invite their "particulars," and have a time—a great part of the expense of which is assessed on the hard carned gain of the industrious artisan and strug-gling laborer. I wish to know if all these matters are be precedents, and when they are to Lot sensible people speak out (as Mr ridiculous waste and theatrical pageantry. I am acrong advocate for ANTI-HUMBUG. circug advecate for